# EUROPE.

Napoleon's Illness and Constitutional Reaction in France.

Prince Na oleon's Speech ... The Bangers of "Despotism" and "Semblances" of Bemocracy.

#### What the Catholic Prelates of Ireland Demand.

The Cunard steamship Java, Captain Cook, from Liverpool the 4th and Quecustown the 5th of September, reached this port at an early hour yesterday morning, bringing our special correspondence and a European must report in interesting detail of our cable telegrams, dated to her day of sailing from England.

A London periodical in an article headed "St. Martin le Grand's Adopted Child," expresses approval of the transfer of the telegraph lines of the country to the government, and enters into an explanation of the arrangements which are making for tilizing the n. The writer states that three kinds of offices will be established-offices of deposit, subtelegraph offices and head telegraph coffices. In the first measages will be received; they will also be collected in strangling districts by the post messen-ger and the man cart driver. The sub-telegraphic offices will be in connection with a "head centre," from which they can be sent all over the country. The chief onlies will act like the General Post Office in the case of letters-will "forward" messages col lected at the minor stations, and by them obtained at the various depositories. The shilling rate, first to be tried, wall not long continue, this writer thinks: but he is entirely satisfied that it is a good one with

The telegraph money order system which the English government proposes to establish finds much favor with the public. The people remark that the on tom of telegraphing money is prevalent in Belgium and Switzerland. The plan used is simple, and very much like that which at present prevails with post money orders. Two similar remitter; they show the amount of money to be sent. The posimister receives these cards and the money. He stamps one of them and gives it back to the sender, to add anything he may wish by way of telegram. It is then sent to the telegraph office and the receiver, by applying with the telegram at

the district post office, obtains the money.

A letter in the London Times urges the advisability ity of cotton spinners in Lancashire co-operating to grow colton.

It is intended to promote the disestablishment of the Welsh Church in the United Kingdom by means of a Cambrum League, the object of which, it is stated, is to "vindicate the rights and abolish the wrongs of Weish people"-a large and sugularly comprehensive programme, which is, however, for the present, to be limited to the abolition of the State Church.
The Fall Mall Gazette of July 4, speaking of the

probable counting legislation on the Irish land question, says:-

It is extremely probable that the coming Land bill It is extremely probable that the coming Land bill will create quite as much exettement in the landlord class as the repeat of the Corn laws did in the land-holding class. It is not the least increasing the repeat of the test increasing the repeat of the test should be in any sense a revolutionary measure. Something very far short of confactation would answer the purpose. Landlords, especially in freams, are surrounded with somany exceptional privileges, exercise an unsernowledged control over so many persons, are guided in so many ways by sentiment as well about instructional that it will be carrely possible to frame a land bill which shall not strike at something with a strike at something with a strike existing the consciousty by the whole

The London Saturday Perlem says :-

The London Saturday Excien says:—
The second empire has imposed a trace on the factions with his found contending for the control of the Franch matten. But it is a trace which has contributed notings towards the conclusion of a lasting peace. The mere life of the possible imminence of the Emperor's death has shown the entire absence of benef in the institutions he has founded. He has kept France quiet for eighteen years, and that is all. The forces on the infimate action of which depends the future of the country have been formatically scaled, but they are ready to reappear in their old strength when the stopper is removed and the rice air admitted.

The London Specialor's 'one hope' for France

The London Spectator's "one hops" for France is the establishment of an assembly avowedly sovereign, resting on the peasantry as well as on the tizens and the army, unrestrained in theory as the Deity, and irresistible even for a day by any individual class, "interest" or section of the population.

The Peace Congress of Geneva have suggested that in all paval actions there should be certain ships devoted to the accommodation of the wounded, which, carrying a peculiar flag, should be exempted from fire—as are hospitals on shore.

The Minister of Agriculture and Comm

France has sent a report to the Emperor upon the metrical system in reference to length, weight and capacity. This system, he says, is gaining ground in every country, and has been officially adopted by Belgium, flotland, Italy, the Papat States, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Mexico, Brazil, Chile, New Granada and the republics of South America. An English commission, too, has declared to layor of its introduction into Great Britain. The Minister proposes that a commission should be appointed for the purpose of detvering to foreign countries me-trical standards which may serve to reader the sys-

The opening of the Archicological Congress in Copenhagen was a most brilliant affair. It took place in the great hall of the university, which was richly adorned, and the King and Queen of Den mark, the Crown Prince and Princess and many

A letter from Warsaw, of August 27, says:the cheation of affairs appears to be still

A communication from Cairo of the 14th of Au-

Two days back the "pening of the Canal Halldj. Two days back the 'pening of the C.a.d Halidj, which entributes the wast, of he is a regarded city, took pade. The choration was performed at eight in the morning, and with much more splender than had been the case in former years, in consequence of the presence of the Viceroy, who came expressly from Alexandria to preside at the ceremony. The rise is taking place this year with sufficient rapidity, out in a manner extensely regular and calculated to prevent appreneisson. To-day the Nile has reached a height allogather reassiring, and no doubt exists that all the cultivable soil of Egypt will be fully covered over with the stream, and consequently sows.

A letter to London by mail from China, dated as

A letter to London by mail from China, dated at Hong Kong, gives the following particulars of an

encounter with pirates:—
A new cruise against the native pirates, under A new crarse against the native pirates, undertaken last month, has just terminated encountry,
captain Lieyd, of the English gunboat becomen;
who saled in the beginning of June from this port, supported by two steam leanches of the Chinese imperial Navy, steered for the island of Hainan, and the
Archipeings of Felize Loung, in the Guil of fonquin,
and was not long before he discovered several junks
of large tomage, mounting eight or ten gons of
heavy calibre, and manned by fifty or sixty well
armed men. After a series of engagements, the
pirates, attacked separately or togather, on share or
at sea, have lost some hundreds in killed and
wounded, and forty prisoners have been taken, wao
were subsequently sent to the authorities at Canton.
Some of the junks, driven on the shallows, have
been burned, and the gunboats have, moreover,
captured twenty in good condition, loaded with
stolen goods, and provisions and muunions of all
kinds.

Various confectures as to the cause of Dr. Livingstone's long-continued absence from civilized towns in Africa were still put forward in Great Britain. It is stated that Dr. Weiwitsch, the Augolan explorer, has expressed his opinion, founded on an interview with Livingstone on the occasion of the latter's first visit to Loanda, that the discoverer is marching across the mysterious portion of equatorial Central Africa; ough, when the explorers were together, Liv-tone did not say directly that he would attempt the feet; but after the two had parted, Welwitsch

was impressed with the conviction that Living-stone's mind was deeply interested in the question.

FRANCE.

Napoleon's Illness and Convalescuce Lite in Danger-Eagente's Return-Prince Napoleon-General Prim's Visit and the Cuban Question-The Burlingame-China Negotintions.

The absorbing topic of the week has been the Emperor's tilness. He is now convaiescing, and the truth is leaking out. It seems he has really been in danger, but during the crisis the greatest pains were taken to conceal the facts of the case. It was stated that he was transacting business with his ministers and taking his usual exercise, when in fact he was confined to his bed and allowed to see no one save his physicians. When the Empress and her son left Paris for their jaunt to Corsica all danger was considered to be over, but telegrams passed almost every hour of the day between the Palace of St. Cloud and the anxious travellers, whose minds were doubtless filled with the most phatic wish that the journey in question should take place, as had been so widely announced, and he did not regard his situation critical enough to justify its being abandoned. excitement caused by his filness was profound enough as it was, but it would have been a hundred fold deeper had the Empress renounced her trip. It may well be imagined that the ovations and enthusiasm that greeted her at every step of her progress could have afforded her, under the painful circumstances of the case, but little satis faction, afflicted and even terrified as she must have been at the possibility of the Emperor's demise in ner absence. Her yielding to her husband's injunctions in performing this journey from a mere motive of policy must have been one of the most trying acts of ner life. This is another striking instance that the most exalted stations are not more exempt from the most cruel sacrifices than those of humble

The exact nature of the Emperor's malady is kent so carefully concealed that it is really difficult to give any precise information about it; but one thing is certain-that he is suffering from a chronic affect tion that is steadily growing worse with every new attack. Two years ago he was compelled to take to his bed, but since then it was hoped that his naturally strong constitution would vanquish it. This guine expectation, and now it is feared that no final cure can be effected. The malady, which is said to be a disease of the bladder and adjacent organs, is very similar to that which so recently carried off the Minister of War. Marshal Niel, though the latter had the disadvantage of being some seven years older than the Emperor. There can be little doubt that the severe mental labors of his Majesty, to say nothing of the trying boddly fatigues incident to his station, may tend evry considerably to aggravate any physical disorder to which he is incurably subject; but there is no escape from these unless he is disposed to lay down his sceptre and seek in the repose of a calm and sectuded life that freedom from anxiety and toil that might prolong his days, and, perhaps, restore his health. This is more than improbable, if not next to impossible. The Emperor, like Macbeth, is "chained to the stake," and must light to out this health. This is more than improbable, if not next to impossible. The Emperor, like Macbeth, is "chained to the stake," and must light to out this he falls. When this catastrophe may occur no human prescience can foretell; but all seem to agree that it is less distant than had been hitherto supposed. For the sake of France, whose welfare he has directly and conscientiously sought in every way to promote, let us hope that this fatal period may still be long postponed.

The Senate has reassembled to decide on the fate of the proposed modifications of the consideration of 1852. The result, of course, is not doubtful. They will be unantanously voted and duly carried out, probably within a week from present writing. The usual formantly of a debate must, however, be gone through, and this began yesterday. No doubt we shall have some the parliamentary displays, and the sounce is more able and practical than that of the lower house. The first speaker yesterday was the Princo Napoleon, who, I stated some time ago, would setze this occasion of ventilating his oratory. The Prince is nothing if not critical and you may believe, therefore, he had a good deal to find fault with. He is, unquestionatoly, a man o be a disease of the bladder and adjacent organs, is very similar to that which so recently carried off the

with. He is, impossionably, a man of great natural powers and bight culture; but, like all his countrymen, he is said deficient in sound jungment. He is an admirable speaker, both duent and elegant in his diction, but his views are never very clear, still less practical. His influence in public and private life is far less than his capacity and station warrant, and this is to be attributed to his unjustifiable and ungrateful opposition to the government, as well as to his nangity and imperious manners. The friends of the empire regard him as intile less than an engant errobs his residence in France at all. His owes his marriage, his palace and his honors to his cousin, the Emperor, who seems to be greatly attached to him, in spite of all his wayward and silly conduct. The Emperor has given bim a hundred substantial proofs of his esteen and affection, but the Prince in return has never fared on any occasion to cause him all the vexation and annoyance in his power. The Empress considers him a heartless, if not unprinciples man, and regards him with undisguised dislike. Hever the Regency fails into her hands she will send him flying as the worst enemy of her faunily and of France. Everybody admits that his conduct is absurd, for if the empire should fail he would be unceremonously kecked out of France by its successors, whether they were Orleanists or republicans, or anything else. He would be infinitely more esteemed if he gave his cordial co-operation on all occasions to his patron, the Emperor, or if he could not albertality in politics, but his bearing is so haugity as to prove that there is no sincerty in his democratic professions.

Professions.
It is the same game as that of Philippe Egalité,
who voted for his coustn's (Louis XVI.) death, hoping to get his place. It is the same game Louis
Philippe played, who intrigued to unsee his cousin,
Charles X., whose place he got but could not keep.
It wound be fortunate if Prince Napoleon took a
wiser course than the aspiring Orieanists of the
younger branch.

Ing 10 get als place. It is the same game Louis Philippe played, whose place he got but could not keep, it would be fortunate if Prince Napoleon took a where course than the aspiring Oricanists of the younger branch.

General Prinn, generally regarded as the master of the situation in Spain, has paid a visit to Paris this week, and no doubt his resi purpose is to have a condao with the Emperor on the crazy state of histories and changers. If they had their choice they wound gladiy give it up and take the splendid indemnity they might get for it now; but the opposition in spain to partnay with it is so profound that they dreat to make a move in that direction. What with Cuba, the Carist priests and the mirrigues for the diroue, Prinn is to have anywhing but an easy time of it, but no vote the availed himself of his now in the opposition in spain to partnay with it is so profound that they dreat to make a move in that direction. What with Cuba, the Carist priests and the intrigues for the diroue, Prinn is to have anywhing but an easy time of it, but Napoleon seems resolved to let their work out their own advation. He availed himself of his health to decline any conference with General Prinn, who is going off to drink the waters of yield, by way of settling his stomach, if he cannot get any but in for his worred mind. The Emperor has bother enough of his own without shouldering the fardel pressing on Prinn and as colleagues.

The American-chinese Ambassador, Euringame, has had his wonied serently learning disturbed by a bombalied thrown impertisemity at his massive head by the London Times, which, on the strength of a telegram, ostensibly from Hong Kong, decidedly stated that the American dandaran had been repudinged by the London Times, which, on the strength of a telegram, ostensibly from Hong Kong, decidedly stated that the American dandaran had been repudinged by the Pokin government. This was, in truth, a starting amouncement, and hidoons visions of lost present or the market of the cannot get the conditions

Prince Napoleon's Speech.

Rouher, the President, in the chair, for the purpose of commencing the general discussion on the Senatus Consultum. The members present were about a hundred and forty, and among them was Prince Napoleon. The Ministers were in their places. Subjoined is a report of the proceedings.

with the complete text of Prince Napoleon's speech on the Senatus Consulture and the general conditien of the empire:-

tion of the empire:—

Count Boulay DE LA MEURTHE said he felt some emotion in chiering on the discussion of a constitutional act which must necessarily have an immense influence on the destinies of the country. Moreover he could not disguise an apprehension that the great benefits conferred on France by the constitution of 1852 would be compromised by the new system.

\* \* With regard to the journais, all honorable members had been witnesses of the excesses and scandals committed not only in France, but in foreign countries.

and scandisis committed not only in France, but in foreign countries.

[Here the Speaker read an article in a Loudon news-paper signalizing the spirit of ingratitude and depre-cation that marked all the Frence opposition press when speaking of the Emperor's concessions.] General YINOY—What is the name of the paper? Count BOULAY DE LA MEURTHE—The Morning Heraid, which is considered in England a very seri-ous sourced.

QUENTIN-BAUCHARD-That is the paper of the

At QUENTIN-BAUGHARD—That is the paper of the tories.

M. QUENTIN-BAUGHARD—The only conclusion to be drawn from the remarks which had just been delivered was that france must return purely and simply to the constitution of 1822. He could not see any such necessity. Under the new regime, the Legislative body would obtain everytaing it could desire—the right of amendment, of interpollation, the initiative of laws, order of the day with reasons assigned, the power of naming its own officers, and, moreover, deputies magat become ministers. What more was asked for by public opinion? And if such were the aspirations of the country, could the Emperor be blamed for having listened to its voice? Evidently not, he would now say a word on the responsibility of ministers. If that principle constituted Parliamentary government, there was no reason why it should be practised at the present day as it was under the restoration and the government of July. There was a fundamental difference which lay in the responsibility of the Emperor, side by side with that of the Cabinet. No sovereign up to the present day had been placed in such a such a such a general Count BE LA RUS had but little hope that

General Count DE LA RUE had but little hope that

to the present day had been placed in such a situation.

General Count de la Rus had out little hope that the new concessions would have the effect of disarming all hessite parties; he, therefore, felt more anxious about the guarantees which ought to be insured to the Executive, in presence of the extended privileges of the parliamentary power.

Prince Mapoleon Bonavante said—Before examing the Senatus Consultain I think my duty requires me to express my gratitude to the sovereign who, in a time of profound peace, commences the transformation of the emptre of personal authority, to use the expression of our venerable President, into one of liberal ideas. I approve of the present measure, but I do not think it goes far enough, and I should like to see other provisions introduced into it. In the first pince, and to clear the ground for discussion, I am auxious to adirm my entire and complete devotedness not only to the Emperor, but also to his sm. (Load applause.) I understand better than any one that my interest, as well as my affections, are indisolubly bound up in the empire. (Hear, hear), any personal vanity might be gratified, it admit, by what is now going on, as for a long time pass I had been a partisan of the present transformation. I had also asked for the liberty of the press and the right of meeting long before they were conceded, in principle at least, by the letter of the 19th of January, 1857. I am happy to see the Senate now called on to accomplish a partiamentary reform of great importance, but I regret to see that body and the committee manifest in the work a certain feeling of heatation and of want of confidence. They seem to approve rejuctantly and to make reserves. (Novement.)

M. DR MAUPAS—Such, Monseigneur, are not the sentiments of the committee. (Movement.)

The Pransident—Nor of any of its members.

Prince Natolean—That, at least, is the spirit and tondency of the report, and when the country sees an examination accompanied with so much reticence and made with so filtite arior it may fed

men who think that it is not are themselves as irreconcilable as they maintain those two words to be.
Liberty may be for a time edilpsed, but it is a beacon
towards which all civilized nations are tending, an i
France has a right to count herself among the numbor. Those men who look upon the present reforms
as contrary to the principles of the empire are eagmies of the government; those who consider them
as an experiment only are equally dangerous. I
would have the empire of personal authority burn
its vessels and abandon all leas of receding. The
art of governing is to give way to just aspirations, as an experiment only are equally dangerous. I would have the empire of personal authority burn its vessels and abandon all idea of receding. The art of governing is to give way to just aspirations, not to resist; when all around us in industry and science is advancing would you have political institutions to remain stationary? Progress is as necessary in the latter as in the former, and that onward march belongs to the imperial radiations. The constitution of 1815 did not resemble that of An VIII. Napoleon I, had not abdicated his past, but had accepted parhamentary government in principle. I do not say that in the application there were not some hesitations, the consequence of his previous career and the mature of his genus, but i affirm that his reason had converted him to constitutional government, and the writers of the time, such as Benjamin Constant and Sismondi, and at a later period M. Thiers himself, admitted that the fundamental law of 1815 was a wise progress, although opposed to that of An VIII. One objection made to the present reforms is that partamentary government is an importation from Engiand; that France is not piaced in the same conditions as that country, and that a new organization of our institutions will be only possible when there shall be no more hostle parties or pretenders to the throne. I believe that whoever would adjourn liberty until those adversaries should have all disappeared would have to wait for a long time. To attribute an Engish origin to constitutional rule is a complete error. Whenever such a regime has been adopted in Prussia or in Austria, the same formula has been adopted, because it is the right one, and cannot differ between one country and anotaer. Besides, did not Napoleon I, copy England—be who was in a state of irreconcleable hostility to her? What was the constitution of 1815 but an imitation of that of our neighbors? But I do not object to liberty because it exists in England. It is of all times and of all countries. As to the changes may be good, but that t

you will be forced to resume the work to complete it. I would wish that everything reasonable snould be done, as by that means all fresh desires would be forestalled—at least all that are practicable at pre-sent; for there will ever be new demands, and let us not complain it there are. An opposition is a stepsilent to a government; it is the sait of politics. Allow me to quote a remark of a statesman whose talents I recognize, without sharing his ideas. He sait—"You can do anything with bayonets, except sit on them." (Langher.) And I betwee that anything may be done with despoisin, except to make it hast. (Movement.) The principle of the changes being accepted, what method should have been followed? On that point I approve of the mode adopted by the government. Two courses were open—a plebiscite or a sensius Consultum. Certain men, deceived by appearances, were in favor of the former. As for cayse I, I am entirely opposed to it. I do not approve of pebbiscites; they are only a semblance of democracy. If the Emperor has a right to appear directly to the people he should exercise it rarely—perhaps never. It is a sheet anchor—the last stage before revolution. I admit that the nation may be consulted in exceptional circumstances on a clearly defined subject—peace or war, for instance; but the question must be clear and simple, and I ask you, gentlemen, in all your political life, now many such have you met with? The government has therefore acted wisely in choosing the Senatus Consultum. I arrive at the consideration of the measure itself, and when I was paused. I refer to the conditions in which I was paused. I refer to the conditions in which I was paused. I refer to the conditions in which it may describe in a few words. All that is in it is good, but all that is good is not in it. In the report of the consideration of the necessare itself, and when I was paused. I refer to the conditions in which I may describe in a few words. All that is in it is good, but all that is good is not in it. In the report of the consideration of the necessare itself, and when I may describe in a few words in the former of an invocation to the present generation. "You have done this for the savings banks and that for the study of the many for the savings banks and that for the left prese

ne Chambers.
The President—They are so.
M. Boinvillibus—It is so provided,

Prince Nacolkon—No. It is not, and it ought to be, for no doubt should exist on the subject. I have another defect to point out, and it concerns the origin and composition of the Senite, I desire for this chamber a thorough participation with the other in the legislative power. Appendix some entertained by some persons as to the inture have been spoken of. Well, in my eyes, if a black spot exists on the horizon it is the danger which would be created by the omnipotent isolation of a single chamber—a convention in presence of a Casar. I should prefer for the Schate a complete legislative power rather than all illusory constituent one. The horizon it is the danger which would be created of the omnipotent isolation of a single Chamber—a convention in presence of a Casur. I should prefer for the Schate a complete legislative power rather than an illusory constituent one. The latter ought to be saured by the Emperor and the two Chambers. I do not like those abbie distinctions and imaginary demarcations of attributions, in my view a constitution ought to consist of a small number of essential principles, such as the form of the government and the choice of the dynasty, while questions of mere constitutional mechanism are only secondary in importance. The best regime for a country is as little theory as possible and a indicious application of what has been decided on. As to the composition of this Assembly, I shall only say that in order to give strength to an institution you must go to the source of its force. Election is certainly more powerful than any mere nomination, and history has proved that the fertile soil of innersal suffrage is more favorable to the vigor of any body than the mere brilliant sand of imperial layor. In order to finish with what concerns the Senate I will describe what its position will be after the Senatus Consultum. The members are named exclusively by the Emperor; his stagesty can pressite over the sittings if he thinks proper (Senatus Consultum of 1852); I possesses not only a permanent constituent power, but me case it a dissolution of the legislative necessities, apparently including the voting of the budget; such privileges are exorbitant and embarrassing, and to make use of them would be a dangerous extremity. Those powers slarar me, I avow, and I would recommend their abandonment. I arrive at another point. I see, by the journals, that an amendment had been presented asking for the suppression of the consultum which prohibits the discussion of the consultum which prohibits th

share the opinion of those who advocate the election of the mayors by the municipal councils, or, if you are not disposed to go so far, I ask for the suppression of the article which enables the Emperor to select those functionaries outside of the local body, and I also desire that the proceedings of the latter should be made puolic. Those are the principal points which I suomit to the examination of the Senate. I have confined my arguments to discussing the constitutional obstacles which oppose the foundation of that dream of my life, a liberal empire. Hereafter when we come to the discussion of particular measures other questions will arise, such as the suppression of what remains of the law on general safety, the abolition of article 75 of the Constitution of fear Vill.; a bill on the administration of the city of Paris; one on the relations of Control and State; on primary, grautitions and obligatory instruction; on the liberty of superior teaching; on decentralization; on the emanicipation of the citizen; on the reduction of expenditure, and on foreign policy. Then will come the real struggle, and we simil see all ancient abuses and superannuated practices vanish. The mission of the empire is to do what no other government has been able to do—to all on the expenditure, and on foreign policy. Then will come the real struggle, and we simil see all ancient abuses and superannuated practices vanish. The mission of the empire is to do what no other government has been able to do—to all on the mission will the great popular and democratic aspiration. Do not allow yourselves to be frightened by the spectre florge and other well known evocations. The best method of combatting revolutions is to adopt what is good in them, and it is the path on which the government has entered. Let t persevere. (Appliause.)

M. DE FORCADE LA ROQUETTE, Minister of the Interior—in the speech which we have just heard by the side of Rocal sentiments, in which the government tuity participates, there are propositions, interpretations and

A Question of Order-Personal Altercation. her, the President, in the chair. The Ministers were in their places and Prince Napoleon present. The order of the day was the adjourned discussion on the Senatus Consultum.

Count DE SEGUR-D'AGUESSEAU rose and said—As I perceive Prince Napoleon in his place, I ask leave to speak on a personal matter. I listened yesterday with great attention to the sad, afflicting and scandalous speech—(loud exclanations)—

The Marquis DE GRICOURT—Of whom are you speaking.

The Pasique be the speaking for the opinions and, above all, the persons of the speakers.

Prince Napoleon—There is nothing scandalous here about your language.

Count DE SECUR-PARUESSEAU—I will prove in a moment the correctness of my expressions. (Re-

moment the corrections of lay expressions (newed noise.)

The Marquis DE GRICOURT—Respect in this assembly the nephew of the Emperor.

Count DE SEGUE-D'AGUES-RAU—I repeat that I know nothing more fully calling for the severe expressions which I have used than the provocation to

know nothing more fully calling for the severe expressions which I have used than the provocation to disobey the constitution and the laws brought to this tribune by the First Prince of the blood. (Violent exclamations.)

The Prissippny—Speak on the personal matter. Count of ERGUI-PAGGESSRAU—I am coming to it. I allude to the incorrectness with which Prince Napoleon was informed, or rather thought himself to be so, of a pretended proposition that I made to abrogate the Senatus Consultant of 1864, interdicting the discussion of the constitution by any other body than the Senate, and, besides, prohibiting all examination and criticism of the same in the press and in non-periodical writings of less than six pages of impression. The Prince has been very inexactly informed. I declared in the committee that it was better to abrogate a law than to allow it to be violated with impunity; but I never proposed the abrogate a law than to allow it to be violated with impunity; but I never proposed the abrogate a law than to allow it to be violated with impunity; but I never proposed the abrogate of the violation which the government had been wrong to tolerate. Much more than that, I said that an energetic execution of the Senatus Consultum ought to be insisted on. I now wish to add a few words on another subject.

The Pressident—Lannet allow you to continue, in the place of speakers regularly inscribed.

The lincident it cannot allow you to continue, in the place of speakers regularly inscribed.

French Opinion of the Crists.

The Paris Journals of the 4th of September-al-most the whole of the city press-remark on Prince remarks of M. de Forcade la Roquette in reply. The general opinion is that the Prince displayed great ability and a liberal spirit which sounded somewhat strangely in a "Prince of the blood." Hence, the imperialist journals express considerable discontent and declare that the speaker went too far. We pub-

iish the main points of the comments.

The Constitutionnel says:—All the interest of the stiting was concentrated in a magnificent speech from Prince Napoleon and an eloquent reply from M. de Forcade la Roquette. The former, with great force of expression and elevation of thought, drew a picture of the existing situation, and declared that he received the new reforms with so much the more favor that they are a first and large satisfaction given to the idea of his whole life. But he considers them insufficient.

favor that they are a first and large satisfaction given to the idea of his whole life. But he considers them hissefficient.

The Debats expresses satisfaction at the speech thus:—However little we may be inclined to play the courtier's part, we cannot help highly applicating the ideas, as prudent as liberal, expressed by the Emperor's cousin. We found in them, with great pleasure, the larger part of those which we have constantly sustained and which have so often brought down upon us the bitterest attacks of the semi-official press. We did not hope, a few months back, that those doctrines would so soon find in the high Assembly itself an interpreter placed so near the throne.

La France, of Paris, remarks:—The Prince began by placing the ideas he was about to develop under an invocation of the most absolute devotedness to the empire, the Emperor and the young Prince. The exordium, bearing an impress at once of grandeur and emotion, will remain as a page of history. The dominant idea may be comprised in two words; to make the empire subsist together with liberty; to reader their unden not a marriage of cold reason, but one of feeling; not a timid and ephemeral experiment, but an indissoluble alliance. From one end to the other the speech of the Prince breathes the most lively faith in that result.

The public is not satisfied. It says:—The sneech will certainly make a profound impression. But of what nature will it be? Good or bad? The latter, we do not hesitate to say. Prince Napoleon loves frankness; he possesses that quality, and will not therefore, be astonished that we should use it in regard to imself. Well, then, his interference in the debate of the Senate is simply an act quito out of place. But if ever errementances imposed upon a prince of the blood the obligations attendant on ceremonial and on family use, they are those at present existing. If ever impatience or ambition was sure to produce an evil effect it would be at this moment, and this species of trampting down everything on the part of the P

character of escalade, has all the appearance of it.

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The Schools and Land Questions-What the

Catholic Prelates Demand.
From Ireland we have the following official expose of the actual demands of the Catholic prelates on the land questions. The record reads thus:-

or other supreme university body of relate and people of Ireland.

Resolved, That the bishops also declare that the Catholics of Ireland are justly entitled to their due proportion of the public runds hitherto set apart for education in the royal and other endowed schools.

Resolved, That the bishops furthermore declare that a settlement of the university question to be complete and, at the same time, in accordance such that the same time, in accordance the the rearrangement of the people of Ireland, and the people of Ireland, and the people of Ireland on the denominational principle.

Resolved, Tant, finally, the bishops of Ireland, deeply sympathizing with the sufferings of their faithful flocks, believe that the settlement of the land question is essential to the peace and welfare of the United Kingdom. They recognize the rights and the duties of landlords. They claim, in the same spirit, the rights as they recognize the duties of tenants. They believe that the comparative destitution, the chronic discontent and the depressing discouragement of the people of Ireland are at this period of leve history to be attributed more to the want of a settlement of this question on fair and equitable principles than to any other cause. Therefore, in interest of all classes, they carnestly hope that the responsible advisors of the Crown will talke this most important sub-

appliess.

e resolutions were unanimously adopted at a all the Catholic archbishops and bishops of IreMaynooth on the 18th August of the present year

†PAUL CARD. CULLEN, Chairman.

## WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

Meeting of as Twenty-third Street Associa tion Yesterday—A Spicy Talk About Brend, Morality, Beefsteak and Voting. The usual weekly meeting of the Woman's Sufrago

in Twenty-third street. There were present in the cosey pariors of the house some twenty or thirty ladies of different ages, every one of whom looked as if she had just emerged from a highly perfumed bandbox, where she had been enclosed for weeks to avoid the dust of the outside world. There were several young and handsome women among the audience, and the greater portion of those present were handsome too. Mrs. Cady Stanton, looking as fresh and benevolent as though she had never fought

were handsome too. Mrs. Cady Stanton, looking as fresh and benevolent as though she had never fought a battle for woman's rights in all her life-time, presided with her usual grace and amiability.

Mrs. Davis, all the way from Providence, was introduced. She looked for all the world like a sister of Mrs. Stanton, and spoke with the same quiet dignity which is so characteristic of the head and front of the new "revolution." She gave the audience some information about the Newport Convention, and then moved that certain resonations passed at that convention should be endorsed by the association, which was done. Among other things she suggested, and which was acted upon accordingly, was striking out the word "national" before the word convention, and inserting "world," which appeared to give the ladies present a world of pleasure.

Mrs. Blake called the attention of the association to the fact that a certain naughty paper in this city still persisted in stigmatizing the ladies of the association seldom or ever read the ill-starred paper, and so they could allord to let it crow.

At this the reporter of the paper aliuded to—who is a lady, by the way—busshed very percaptibly.

Mrs. Stanton again arose, and, after referring to the breakfast Mr. tree'ey had had at the alsociation's expense a lew days ago, and that she thought Mr. Bigelow and Dana were coming out strong for the women, spoke at some length on Mr. Greeley's hankering after good cooking. He believed that above all things a woman should be a good cook in the cooks were not men of science, and she was convinced that men suffered more from bad cooking than any one other thing she knew of. In fact, we couldn't have good cooking until the male and female mind became united on that subject." Man claimed to have more inventive genus than woman, and if that were so he should point out the manner in which woman could cook properly. Site doubted very seriously whether Mr. Greeley, with all his talk about the culimary art, could make a good loaf of bread or cook a b

any more than every man should be compelled to dig ditches as a fine art.

Mrs. Gisnons was surprised that Mr. Greeley should be so particular about cooking. She remembered when he was well contented with Graham bread and cold water. Now he wanted the best of Fifth avenue beefsteaks.

Mrs. Bigonson, who had been invited to read an essay entitled "Our Distranguisting Franchise," a philippic against suffrage in general, made her apologies. First, because she did not think it a proper essay to be read to an association advocating sufrage, and secondly, because she had not brought the essay with her. The latter apology would have sufficed without the other.

Mrs. Nosiron thought the association was the pro-

the essay with her. The latter apology would have sufficed without the other.

Mrs. Nonrow thought the association was the proper party to ladge of the propriety of the essay after it should have been read.

Mrs. Somewiller wanted to hear both sides of the question. She wanted light and desired no idel to stand between her and truth. Until somebody would prove to her that man was more moral and less selfish than woman she would seek for information. Voting was now so demoralizing a thing that gc d women would stay away from the polls if they and the right to vote.

women would stay away from the polls if they i ad the right to vote.

Mrs. Norron considered that fact ought to be sufficient to show that woman was more moral and less selish than man; for she never knew of a man to stay away from the polls because he knew voting was democalizing. was demoralizing.

After a good deal of desultory discussion on this subject, in which en individual called "Doctor' somebody or other estentationaly engaged, the mastBOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Residency of Pupils of the Public Schools—Financial Condition of the Board— Report of the City Superintendent. The Board of Commissioners of Common Schools convened last evening in stated session, with the

members of the Board were all present, with the exception of Commissioner Gross. Ex-School Commissioner Merrill occupied a seat within the sacred circle, while the forms in the lobby were occupied by a large number of school teachers and cittzens generally. After the usual preliminary business had been disposed of a large number of communica-tions from local boards were taken up and referred to the appropriate committees. A report from the City Superintendent, Mr. S. S. Randall, on the condition of the schools at the opening of the presentation was then read and ordered on file. This ants have visited all the schools since the opening of the current session, and that they found all the schools had been cleaned and rendered more comfortable during the vacation The report also shows that on the day of the opening of the schools there were of the opening of the present in the male grammar schools 12,275 pupils, in the female schools 11,016, in the primary s 10,722 and in the colored schools 681, making an 10,722 and in the colored schools 661, making an aggregate of 68,010. At the close of the last session in July there were present 68,400, or 3,414 leas than at the opening of the current session. At the opening of the schools subsequent to the vacation in 1853 the attendance of pupils was larger than this year, owing to the facts that the schools opened week earlier this year and also that the children of Hebrow parents were engaged last week in celebrating a festival of the Hebrew Church. The opinion is given that to-day there must be at least 80,000 pupils in attendance. Of the 114 male teachers employed by the Board there were only three absent on the day of opening; and of the 1,850 female teachers there were 101 absent. The primary schools, the Superintendent reports, are generally overcrowded. Grammar school No. 39 and primary schools Nos. 17, 33 and 27 still remained closed, while the pupils of No. 34 still occupy temporary apartments. At No. 29, on Greenwich street here are 225 of the pupils of No. 34 still occupy temporary apartments. At No. 29, on Greenwich street here are 225 of the pupils of the late primary school No. 35, who occupy the assembly room daily, and some 120 or 160 are crowded on galleries which are intended to accommodate only seventy or eighty. The Superintendent recommends that the surplus of publis and the nine teachers of No. 38, who are now necestarily unemployed, be sent to primary school No. 15, in Stone street. The assembly room of No. 44, on North Moore street, is daily occupied by some 200 or more pupils, while there is room enough in primary school No. 11, on Vostry street. In connection with the report the Superintendent recommends that the beachmodations. A communication was received from the Mayor nominating James S. Hennessey for inspector in the Fifth district. The communication was referred. The following resolution was then offered by Mr. Belle.: aggregate of 68,010. At the close of the last ses

Balance in hands of City Chamberlain July 1...... \$19,92 Deposited since by Comptrollar...... 424,93 

Committee should report.

Commissioner Sayra, from the special committee reported progress on the consideration of the commissioner Sands offered a resolution author

which
Commissioner Sayth offered a preamble and resolution reciting the fact that from 15,000 to 49,000 children are daily rounding the streets of this city, never attending any of the schools, and authorizing the appointment of a special committee to consider the matter and devise means to bring these children to attend the public schools. The resolution was adopted and the floard shortly after adjourned.

## OPENING OF THE FREE COLLEGE.

The regular sessions of the College of the City of New York were commenced yesterday under very favorable auspices. At nine o'clock A. M. the stu dents, to the number of 600 or 700, together with the tutors, assembled in the chapel, when the faculty entered, headed by Mr. R. L. Larremore, President of the Board of Trustees of the college, arm in arm with Professor Docharty, the senior member of the faculty, and General Alexander S. Webb, the nowly elected president of the college. Professor Docharty, with his usual pleasant semi-smile and good natured style, conducted the opening exercises, and after reading a selection from the Bible, introduced Mr. Larremore to the students. Mr. Larremore made a few congraviatory remarks on the general good appearance of the pupils and the pleasure the occasion afforded mm, and then formally introduced General Webb to the faculty and the students. The new president was received with unmistakable manifestations; of good will. The General briefly addressed the students and gave them to understand that they would be obliged to do their duty, and urged upon them to endeavor by all means to advance the reputation of the institution. He stated, among other things, that he looked on the alumnia as the right arm of the college, and that any suggestions from the alumnia would receive from him careful consideration. At the conclusion of the General's address the students repared in order to their respective chas rooms to prepare for the work of the session. The necessary arrangements will scarcely be complete so that the regular studies may be pursued before the opening next week.

### AMERICANS IN PARIS

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the banking house of Drexel, Harjos & Co., Parls, for the week ending September 2, 1860:—Philadeiping—Mr. Win. J. Chaloner, Mr. George C. Athole, Mr. Charles Reid, Mr. Thomas J. Clayton, Mr. T. M. Drown, Rev. Richard O'Connor, Mr. and Mrs. MacGregor J. Mitcheson, Mr. Persifor Frazer, Mr. J. Henry Powers, Jr., General W. D. Lewis, Mrs. Clara F. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Howell, Mrs. M. R. Johnson, Mrs. E. P. Johnson, Mr. Alfred Hand, Mr. M. H. Bywater, Mr. George T. Bispham, Mr. H. D. Bennett, Mr. Wharton E. Harris, Miss E. E. Harris, Miss A. Harris, Mrs. M. R. Hoogers, Mr. John B. Sartort, Mr. F. W. Sargent, Dr. S. W. Gross, Mr. Thomas R. Dunglison, Miss Harriet L. Dunglison, Mrs. Schollenberger and son. New York—Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Wickham, Mrs. Jane Knight, Miss A. Knight, Mr. And Mrs. John Magee, Mr. C. W. Darling, Mrs. J. T. Eversdeld, Mr. R. T. Capron, Mr. L. Motton Montgomery, Mr. James W. Varaum, Archbishop McCloskey, Rev. P. McNeirny, Mr. O. H. Mildoberger, Mr. and Mrs. Seth W. Halo, Mr. J. H. Norris, Mr. P. D. Ovvis. Boston, Mass.—Mr. H. M. Clarke, Mr. Augustus Flagg, Mrs. Henry Flanders, Mrs. Guy H. de Vries, Mr. S. D. Warren and famity, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Emerson, Mrs. House, Mr. H. M. Ticknor. Pittsburg, Pa.—Mr. John S. Dickinson, Mr. W. R. Fitzsunmone, Mr. C. Teager, Mr. E. House, Eric, Pa.—Mr. W. C. Curry, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Russell, Mrs. W. D. Walbridge, Paterson, N. J.—Mr. James Hand, Mr. Samuel J. Watson, Baltimore, Md.—Mr. Joseph T. Atkinson, Mrs. Henry May and famity. New Jersey—Miss C. Bradley. Chicago, Ill.—Mr. Eben Lane. Albany, N. Y.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Padger, Mr. B. G. Lathrop, United States Navy—Dr. W. M. Ring, United States of America—Mr. W. S. Lingle and Iamity, Home (Italy)—Mr. E. Purse, Paris—Mr. Alfred Lockwood.